"Greetings, messmate; doing any good?" said Mr. anockerino, strolling into a friend's oflice. "You look like you've got rouble beat by a couple of jumps, anyway. That's the way. Get the coin and you've got 'em all tongue tied. But once you get separated from your bank roll, you're

Oh, say, there, talking about the separated stuff, d'ie hear about Hotclip's wife chueting him? yep, it's all off, and didn't tell you a good six months ago that she'd be flagging him sooner or later if he didn't get jerry to him alf and behave?

was hep to it more than a year age that Hotelip was getting called over to Philadelphia on business a heap too often. Women are more than 7 years of age nowadays, old pal. Time's all past now when a fellow can breeze into his flat after being away for three or four days and pull his wife's head over on his left shoulder blade and call her 'little wan' and then proceed to try to sift it into her that he's been over in Rahway superintending some new designs at the model shops.

"Umph-the-nix. If you try to stake the women folks to that kind of marsh breeze these days they're going to ask for a look at the blue prints, with evhibits from A to Z and the cross section drawings, just as sure as you're an eighth of an inch high, and that's how poor old Hotelip lost

out on his home. "Ye-eh, I knew all the time that Hotelip was going to get it where Pocahontas wore the 'possum teeth, but of course there wasn't ary chance for me to go and tell him that. My married sister, Mrs. Rubberino, the one that lives up in Harlem, told me about a year and a half ago that Mrs. Hotclip was getting a hard set to her jaw and that the steely glitter was beginning to show in her eye, and then I i new that she'd be tinning poor old Hotelip soo er or

'ater, sure thing.
'Hotelip didn't have the gizzard to skate to the front on both toes and own up, but tried to nudge by with that there-must-besome-mistake-pettie thing, but she went right on packing, and now he's minus the prettiest little wife in New York-at least I always thought she was one of the swellest lookers ever, although Mrs. Rubberino, my married sister, never could see it at all and has often told me that Mrs. Hotelip spent seven hours every day getting the warpaint on and that she was afraid to smile for fear of opening fissures in her face that 'd make it look like cracked Limoges.

"But you know how these women folks are always knocking each other. Funny how they will hand each other the maul that way

"Anyhow, I s'pose Hotelip will be going down on his marrowbones begging her to give him another try, but I wish he'd cut out telling me his troubles when I meet him -I'm not interested in other people's affairs one little teenchy bit, but somehow or another they all want to hard me up in corners and tell me all about it. I s'oose the poor devils know that I never cough up anything that I hear, and that's the reason they want to unload it on me, but listening to their hard luck stories doesn't get me any-thing, and I wish they'd crock that stuff.

"Got any suggestions to make about how to get the money? No, you can't sell me an option on a dinge graveyard over in Brooklyn, but-heh, heh, ha, ha! that reminds me of the fall that some bunk artist took out of

"Hear about it? Ha, ha! Member how Jim got the bug a year or so ago that there was all kinds of coin to be made out of suburban real estate?

"Well, this wisemug that shredded Jim must have heard about it, for he was all oumped up full of the south breeze to hand Jim about how sea front lots were goin to be worth abou; \$92 a square inch insid of a few years, no matter where they were located. Then he ups and shows Jim a chart of a whole passel of ocean front lots that he's just giving away to the right kind of people and then Jim, getting greedy as he warmed up, began to talk price before the foolish as a fox guy said a word about it .-

"Jim said that he knew just exactly where the land was, and wouldn't have to go down and look at it, and was keen to find out how much four of the lots right on the ocean front would be. The get it guy said that the lots 'd be two hundred and a half a throw, but Jim ground him down to two hundred the each, and he was so eager to get title that he smoked five hundred out of his safe right away and slipped it to the hoister.

"He got a hatful of punk deeds, and couple of Sundays ago Jim went to take a peek at his four lots. He found out that he'd bought a layout of riparian rights that's all-ha! ha! Jim's four lots were about four blocks out in the deep blue sea, but a native that Jim met up with told Jim that the sea was receding that way all the time-as much as two and three-quarter inches a year, some years-and that in the course of three or four thousand years the ocean might work its way out to Jim's lots and leave 'em in plain sight on the beach-heh! heh!

"Don't tell Jim that I told you about it, will you? But the next time you see him, why, just nudge in some kind of a cracknot like as if you knew, understand-about suburban real estate and about how values are going up just like a big incoming tideha! ha! -down there, and watch the old mark curl up and get red around the neck and

look pinheady-heh! heh! "Jim, of course, didn't give the snap away himself, but he mentioned to his wife how it had been broke off in him, and Jim's wife is one of the spitfiry sort, you see, and she went over to tell Mrs. Rubberinomy married sister that lives up in Harlem, you know-about what a fathead Jim had been, forgetting that the story 'd be just muts and raisins for Sis-women will gas about these things, you know—and Sis told me about it, and you ought to've seen Jim's map when I sprang it on him the other

minute, you know, according to the old saying, and they never die, and I guess ere are as many of 'em, if the truth came ...., right here in little old New York as

"By Jinks, that reminds me of the way that Fixahome got gnawed the other day, mo-ho! ho! Say, d'ye live in a cave that don't hear about what's coming off? linought everybody was hep to the story

of Bill's Japanese cabinet-ha! ha! "Well, it was this way: Bill was a bit under the weather a few weeks ago and his medical man commanded him to hike down to the waterfront and gulp in a little breeze and take things easy for a spell, and so he went to Atlantic City with his wife. Second day they were there Bill was strolling along the boardwalk when he came to one of those

Jap auction rooms. New York, was just putting up a big Japa-

nese cabinet and he had a great line of bunk about how the same kind of a cabinet was in the Emperor's palace in Tokio, and how the Japs that made the cabinet came from a direct line of Japs that had been making just the same kind of cabinets for seven thousand years or so and all that kind of gurgling. Then the auctioneer got busy

telling just what the cabinet was. "He said that it was made of the famous Japanese henoki or hunoki wood-some thing like henoki, anyhow-a heavy kind of wood, he said in his spiel, that answers to the mahogany and rosewood that we know in this part of the world. Then he started the cabinet off at \$350.

"Bill was always a fall mug for the auction thing, you know, and the cabinet o henoki or whatever kind of heavy wood it was looked about right to him, and so he bulged in on the bidding. The auction room was all littered up with boosters, of course, women as well as men, working in the interest of the Jap art dump, and of course they carried Bill right along by \$25 jumps.

"When it got to \$625 it fell to Bill, and it was shipped to his flat here; the Fixahomes live in the same flathouse as Mrs. Rubberino my married sister, you know, and she got jerry to the story and told me about it.

"Well, Fixahome was bragging to every body he met about that immense bargain he'd picked up down in Atlantic City, and he dragged all of his friends and acquaint-ances up to his flat to take a look at the heno wood thing-ha! ha! It weighed about nineteen tons, you see, and Fixahome made that his strong point in bragging about the curious heaviness of the famous Japanese

"Well, one day a while back one of Bill's young ones accidentally knocked against the Jap cabinet with a toy shove or something, and a big hunk of it chipped right off. Well-ha! ha!-what d'ye suppose the henoki thing was? Why, it was nothing but hollow galvanized iron, plastered all over with imitation lacquer-and Bill stopping perfect strangers on the street to tell 'em about his henoki wood Japanese cabinet-hol hol hal hal

"Jim was in such a fume that he hustled right down to Atlantic City to break somebody's arm, but he found that the Jap auction room had gone out of business only a couple of days before, and there he was, stung.

"Say, don't tell Bill I told you about it but the next time you see him, why, just kick in and say something about a cabinetask him if he thinks Bill Taft will remain in the Cabinet, or something like that, and look at him real hard-and then watch the old slob wither-ha! ha! "Well, do nothing till you see me again

'phone-ha! ha!" MUSEUM'S NEW WHALES.

They Will Complete the Finest Exhibit of the Kind in This Country.

The Natural History Museum is fortunate is having secured the skeletons of two Atlantic right whales, which were captured off the south shore of the eastern end of Long Island on Washington's Birthday. When the news of the capture was re

ceived at the museum two men from the department of preparation and installation were sent by the first train with instructions to get the specimens.
"We reached the whales Saturday even-

ing," writes one of them in the Museum Journal, "and after bargaining for both skeletons and the whalebone of the larger specimen we stopped the work of stripping off the blubber, until we could make our measurements and get full data for the construction of life size models. The big cow measured 53 feet from tip of nose to notch for this species.

"The following day the whalers finished removing the blubber, and then we set to work cutting out the skeleton. This was a large undertaking, since we were obliged to remove the flesh in rather small pieces in order not to lose any of the bones, and our labor was rendered more difficult and trying by the waves that broke over us most of the

by the waves that broke over us most of the time while we were at work, and froze in picturesque icicles that we could not appreciate at the time.

"Wednesday we had to face a new difficulty, for the surf became heavy and began to bury the remaining bones of the cow whale in the sand, whence it would have been impossible to recover them. We waited anxiously for low tide Thursday and then hastily constructed a rude cofferdam using ribs for piles and whale flesh for filling. This contrivance, with one man actively bailing water and another vigorously shoveling sand, enabled the rest of our force to secure the last bones of the great beast, after two hours of the hardest work imaginable."

beast, after two hours of the hardest work imaginable."

In spite of its commercial value, the whalebone of the larger specimen, weighing some 1,700 pounds, was purchased by the museum and will be mounted in proper position in the skeleton of the model. The whole series of whale material now at the museum will, when mounted, make an exhibit the equal of which in its line is not yet to be found in this country. to be found in this country.

TELEPHONE GROWTH. 7,000,000 Instruments and 6,000,000 Miles of Wire in Use in This Country.

From the Forum. Statistics issued at the close of the year 1906 show that there were in use in the United States alone more than 7,000,000 telephones, while an aggregate of a little more than 6,000,000 miles of wire was used for telephone service.

The telephone industry gives employment to 90,000 persons in the United States. an increase of 171 per cent in six years, while during the same period the number of stations has increased 239 per cent. and

the wire mileage 349 per cent. There is little doubt that much of this increase is due to the general adoption of the so-called message rate system in place of the flat annual charge formerly in vogue.

By making the charges proportional to
the number of calls the use of the telephone
has been widely extended both because
of the greater willingness of people to become
subscribers under such conditions and because the system gives an incentive to the local telephone companies to give good service and encourage the use of the tele-phone.

Another cause for the increase in the number of telephones in use is doubtless the extending number of large business the extending number of large business buildings in various cities, since the telephone is an absolute necessity in the modern tall building, making it possible to transact business as well from the twentieth story as from the ground floor. The installation of the telephone in every suite in the modern hotel and large apartment house accounts for a portion of the increase.

From the Hebrew Standard It seems that the passion for card rlaying smong Jewish women is not of recent date. More than a century a 70 Miss Rebecca Franks

"The ladies of Philadelphia have cles erness in the turn of an eye than those of New York have in their whole composition of New York have in their whole composition. With what ease have I seen a Chew, a Penn, an Oswald, er an Allen and a thousand others, entertain a large circle of both sexes; the conversation without the aid of cards never flagging nor seeming in the least strained or stupid. Here in New York you enter a room with a formal set courtesy, and, after the how-dos, things are nished, all is dead caim till the cards are introduced, when you see pleasure dancing in the eyes of all the mattered and they seem to gain see life.

SUPERSTITION PLAYS ITS PART IN ONE OF THEM. New Moon, Owned in the Crescent A. C., Has

Seven Letters and a Double 0-Fine New Auxiliary Yawl for John M. Goetchius-Work in the Yacht Yards

Five of the Lipton cup class boats that will race on Gravesend Bay this season have been named. Commodore D. D. Allerton has selected Blue Bill for his boat, which is building from Gielow designs The other Gielow boat, building for Charles Lembcke, has been named Gunda. The two Crescent Athletic Club boats will be Nereid and New Moon. Nereid is an appropriate name because that was the name of a boat club which consolidated with the Crescent At letic Club some years ago, and Nev Moon not only embodies the Crescents emblem, but it also has seven letters and a double O, which in yachting superstition

neans the best of good luck. The Bensonhurst syndicate boat be named Bensonhurst and it is said that it will be painted red and carry on its sai the swastika sign, which the members of the syndicate hope will keep all evil from their

At City Island the yawl Windward, which has been built for John M. Goetchius of the New York Yacht Club, is approaching completion. This yacht is built of steel and her dimensions are 93 feet over all, 64 feet 2 inches on the water line, 19 feet 6 inches beam and 10 feet 6 inches draught. She has been designed as an auxiliary, but her motor will not be installed until later. The yacht is intended for cruising along the coast and should be an ideal craft for this work. She has lots of accommodation.

A companionway leads from the deck to a passageway from which the saloon and staterooms are reached. In the afterpart of the yacht is a large double stateroom, forward of this on the starboard side is the owner's stateroom which has a bathroom adjoining. On the port side there is a closet for oilers, then a stateroom, and forward of that a toilet room. The saloon is 11 feet 6 inches long and extends the full width of the yacht. It is fitted with sofas, a writing desk bookcase, sideboard and serving table. Forward again is the galley, and in this room, which is 10 feet long, is the space where the motor will be placed. There is a stateroom for the Captain and a good sized forecastle for the crew. The motor is to be a 50 horse-power Standard.

A model of this yacht has already been sent to the New York Yacht Club. While at Monte Carlo recently Sir Thomas While at Monte Carlo recently Sir I nomas Lipton greatly admired the motor boats, and when asked if he intended to build one said: "I should like to very much indeed, but I have other things on hand for next year that will keep me pretty busy." It was thought that he referred to his coming challenge for the America's I'm on my way. Don't take any henoki wood money without calling me up on the

W. S. Kilmer of Binghamton has pur

W. S. Kilmer of Binghamton has purchased abroad the steam yacht Candace, which will leave Southampton shortly for this port. The Candace is 175 feet long, 23 feet beam and 12.5 feet deep. She was built at Hull in 1903.

Another Class Q boat has been ordered for racing in Massachusetts waters, which will now make the fleet number eight, so that the sport in the contests for the Lipton cup will be very keen. The latest boat is for F. L. Slade of the Winthrop Yacht Club, and was designed by R. E. Simpson of B. B. Crowninshield's office.

The boat is just being set up in the shop of C. F. Brown of Pulpit Harbor, North Haven, Me. She will not be raced hard all the season, but will enter several of the races for Class Q boats to see what she can do with the boats designed especially for

do with the boats designed especially for This boat will be handicapped, as she

will have solid spars and iron ballast, but in moderate company she should be able to give a fair account of herself. She will inches draught. Her "L" line will measur 22 feet 6 inches. Her rated sail area will be She will have a displace ment of 10,500 pounds, 6,000 pounds of which

seo square feet. She will have a displacement of 10,500 pounds, 6,000 pounds of which will be ballast.

She is designed to the spirit of the rule and will comply in every respect with the scantling restrictions adopted by the Class Q Scantling Association. She will be an open boat, but a small trunk cabin could easily be put on her, which would give about 5 feet 2 inches headroom. She will be finished about the middle of June.

At Bristol work is being rushed on the new yachts, and the Istalena, the 57 footer built for G. M. Pynchon, will probably have a trial trip this week. The 57 footers, of which there are three, are 63 feet on the waterline and carry about 30 tons of lead. They are said to have a little more sail spread than the Weetamoe and Neola, and should consequently be quite fast boats. It is understood, too, that these three boats are to be sailed in their races by their owners, G. M. Pynchon, H. F. Lippitt and Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

One of the Q class boats, the craft for

One of the Q class boats, the craft for Mr. Fabyan, is built of mahogany and is a slender looking model, with the outer planks adjusted up to the rail. The other craft for that class is in the hands of the

painters and riggers.

In addition to the Bristol Yacht Club re-In addition to the Bristol Yacht Club regattas to be held on July 21, July 30 and August 31, one is planned over the Bristol course in which the Massachusetts 22 footers purchased recently by Rhode Islanders will participate. These are the Little Haste, Peri II. and Setsu, though according to the local rating these craft will measure up into the 30 foot class in Rhode Island waters.

The steam yacht Onondaga, purchased by Col. Samuel M. Nicholson of Provi-dence, is having a new boiler installed The craft will be fitted out at East Green.

The craft will be fitted out at East Greenwich, and will have costly improvements made there.

Osterville has for many years been the centre of the catboat builders and now that catboats are rather out of fashion with yachtsmen the shops at this place turn out sloops, motor yachts and in fact any kind that may be wanted. The catboat is just now more popular than it has been for some time, but strange as it may seem the output is less this year than in former years and the builders think this is due to the high price of materials and the increased cost of labor.

The season's total build, however, comes

The season's total build, however, comes in value about up to that of the best years in the past, as one good sized power cruiser is worth more than fifteen catboats.

H. Manley Crosby has led with power craft, with the following boats: Launch Ildico, 45 feet over all, with 25 horse-power engine, completed last fall for Charles Henry Davis of South Yarmouth, from designs by Morgan Barney of New York, now fitting out; 60 foot cruising launch of 40 horse-power for Peter Duffy of New York, now planked and decked; 60 foot cruiser with 25 horse-power for Charles L. Sheldon of Auburn, N. Y., and 50 foot cruiser with 25 horse-power for Henry

Sheldon of Auburn, N. Y., and 50 foot cruiser with 25 horse-power for Henry Batterman of Brooklyn, all from H. J. Gielow's designs, and a 28 foot auxiliary working cat for Joseph Mayhew of Chilmark.

Charles Crosby is now at work on a husky 28 foot auxiliary cat for E. A. Dewolf of the New Bedford Y. C., to be used for day sailing and cruising in Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound. The boat will be called Sea Wolf. Mr. Crosby has completed the following boats: 22 foot cat for Elliott Flemby, Osterville; 24 foot cat for William E. Eldridge, North Chatham; 23 foot sinch cat for T. C. Nickerson, East Harwich; 23 foot cat for F. W. Nickerson, Jr., North Chatham, 23 foot 8 inch cat for William H. Rogers, Chathamport.

D. Crosby & Son are at work on a 28-foot whaleboat launch for E. V. Roseman. They have built two sailing 15-footers of their own design, for racing in Long Island waters; a 25-foot plumb stern auxiliary cat, for Harold Waite, and two plumb stern cats, 18 feet 8½ inches long by 9 feet wide, for the market.

With the complete of the cat of the cats.

for the market.

Witton Crosby has built a 26-footer auxiliary cat for William A. Bloomer of Chathault a 20-foot auxiliary cat for J. T. Sil-

veria of Edgartown; a 38-foot overall, 28-foot water line cruising auxiliary knockabout for Elbert S. Kip of Morristown, N. J., for use at Falmouth Heights. two 24-foot whaleboat launches, one of which is for F. W. Parker of Cotuit; a 24-foot plumb stern cat for the market; an 18 foot oyster scow with power for P. B. Hinckley of Marston Mills; a 20 foot cat for O. C. Coffin, Osterville.

Coffin, Osterville.

Herbert Crosby has done more repair work than the others, converting two large sailboats into launches, and building a 25-foot auxiliary cat for Joseph Tilton

The Keystone Yacht Club has announced The Keystone Yacht Club has announced its racing schedule for the season. It is as follows: May 30, 15-footers; June 8, 15-footers; June 15, ClassA; June 22, 15-footers; July 4, Class A and motor boats; July 22, 15 footers, sailed by boys under 18 years; August 10, Class A; August 17, 15-footers; August 31, 15-footers, ladies race.

The Class A and 15 footers sail series races. Commodore C. A. Schiffmacher offers the first prize for class A and Measurer J. J. Wood the second prize. For the 15

offers the first prize for class A and Measurer J. J. Wood the second prize. For the 15 footers Vice-Commodore E. C. Smith offers the first prize, Commodore Schiffmacher the second and Measurer J. J. Wood the third. For the ladies' race the prizes are given by Fleet Captain G. H. Schiffmacher and Vice-Commodore Smith. Measurer J. J. Wood and Commodore Schiffmacher give the prizes for the boys' race and the club gives them for the motor races.

A new association of yacht clubs is being formed among the organizations that sail

A new association of yacht clubs is being formed among the organizations that sail on New York Harbor and adjacent waters. It is to be called the Yacht Racing Association of New York Bay and will be composed of the Erie Basin, Newark, Pavonia and Staten Island yacht clubs. The work of perfecting the organization has been done by a committee made up of Rear Commodore Charles F. Kelgard of the Erie Basin Yacht Club, John H. Mahnken and Charles W. Cooper. The Erie Basin Yacht Club has been enrolled in the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay but has withdrawn from that association.

drawn from that association.

The idea of the new association is to foster yacht racing among the clubs on New York Bay, to advance good fellowship among these yachtsmen and to allow of pleasure trips and the interchange of of pleasure trips and the interchange of courtesies among the tars. It is the present intention of the committee to arrange a schedule of races which shall be given by the different clubs. As these latter clubs are situated on different parts of the bay, some in New Jersey, others on Staten Island and still others in Brooklyn, the tars will be able to make pleasant trips from one part of the bay to another with an

one part of the bay to another with an ultimate object in view.

In this way the sailors will be brought into closer relationship and will also be able to sail on foreign waters. Beside those open club races the association will give two big championship regattas each year. These events will be under the auspices of a regatta committee which will be made up of an officer chosen from each club.

an officer chosen from each club.

The racing will not be confined to the sailing craft only. Power boat racing will come in for a full share of attention, and it is planned to have an event each year around Staten Island for power yachts. Besides this yearly fixture there will be power boat race at each results.

power boat races at each regatta. Not only will the racing end be advanced by the formation of the new association but the social end will also come in for its full share of attention, and it is the plan to give dances and other entertainments throughout the year; inasmuch as the members of the different clubs are at present strangers it is thought that the interests of yachting can best be served by the promoting of these social functions.

ing of these social functions.

Many vachts are being fitted out at
Morris Heights and at that yard every
advantage is being taken of fine weather
to turn the yachts out as quickly as possible.

Among the steamers being overhauled are
Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Adroit, George Adroit, George Austen's Jessie Nathan Straus's Sisilina, Albert C. Bostwick's The Limited, C. V. Brokaw's Nanita, Walther Luttgen's Linta, Augustus E. Heinz's Revolution, Cyrus H. K. Curtis's Machigonne, S. H. Vandergrift's Cherokee, Frank J. Gould's Helenita and Gen. Bray-

on Ives's Vitesse.

Motor boats fitting out are H. J. Pratt's Dodger, Payne Whitney's Artful, L. R. Armstrong's Glenda, Lemuel E. Quigg's Mary Ann, A. E. Foye's Annette, A. U. H. Ellis's Adara, T. C. Hollander's Torino, S. P. Wetherell's Kinka, Frederick Southard's Esther, Robert J. Collier's Skeeter pencer Trask's Swallow.

The new steam yacht Lyndonia for Cyrus H. K. Curtis is about ready for delivery. This boat is 175 feet long. The 140 foot steamer Halcyon for Col. Frank J. Decker of Detroit will be finished next month. The 68 foot gasolene yacht Wanderlust for E. J. Steiner will be finished in a short time. The 55 foot gasolene yacht Zipalong for E. W. Clark of Philadelphia, which is to be a tender for the Irolita, has been delivered. The motor boat Dux for Louis Herzog, 55 feet long and fitted with twin screws, the Autogo for Garret A. Hobart, the Ketchikan for Edward Kemp will be delivered in a few days.

the Ketchikan for Edward Kemp will be delivered in a few days.

The 50 foot cruising yacht for a Detrois yachtsman and the 45 foot boat for a yachtsman at Portland, Me., are well advanced. Other new yachts at this yard are: For Commodore F. G. Bourne, 45 feet long; for Whitney Lyon, 45 feet; for Earl H. Potter, 45 feet; for A. E. Cross, 43 feet; for S. H. Vasdergrift, 43 feet; for Julius Fleischmann, 70 feet; for H. B. Shepard, 25 feet; for George B. Davis, 30 feet; for C. H. Hyams, Jr., 50 feet; for Ralph E. Slaven, 45 feet; for A. R. Owen, 30 feet; for A. M. Houck, 40 feet; for L. J. Bell, 38 feet; for Tarrant Putnam, 36 feet, and for the United States Engineer's Department, Mobile, 32 feet. Engineer's Department, Mobile, 32 feet.

CURIOSITIES OF MEASUREMENT. Different Lengths of a Mile-How a Root Was Determined.

From the London Globe The standard yard prevails throughout the United Kingdom, but the length of the Eng-lish, Scots and Irish mile is different in each. which is the more curious, seeing that the English and American miles are identical But the occasional local variations in our English acre are even more remarkable These were perhaps originally due to the inexactitudes of ancient land surveying which was comparatively of such a free and easy description that the acres of neighboring counties, not to say adjacent parishes, some times varied.

A book published in the reign of Edward VI gives the following curiously naive instruc-tions on the subject: "Stand at the door of a church on Sunday and bid sixteen men to stop tall ones and small ones, as they happen to pass out. Then make them put their left feet one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rood to measure the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful

to apply to one of the older dictionaries to find that anything like exactness, whether o definition or of fact, is quite a modern scientific development. And the story of the acre i a case in point. It was supposed to have been reduced to a common standard in 1305, but it was not until 1824 that we enacted the

statute acre of 4.840 square yards. With the loose system of measurement pre vailing for the greater part of that long in terval, it is not surprising that the so-called acre" was too often what the local wiseacre happened to make of it. By long use and wont it seems probable that the discrepancies thus arising occasionally crystallized into customs, of which some examples still survive. A Welsh acre was formerly twice as large as an English one, while a Scottish acre is larger than ours by more than 1,000

According to authority, there are seven different measures still in use by which the acre may be variously defined. Lancashire has within her borders acres measured on a customary local scale, while the so-called Cheshire acre is even larger than that of its Welsh neighbor.

From the Kansas City Star A Ludlow woman learned by experience what any chemist could have told her, that lye will ruin eyegiasses. The woman was making soap and splashed a drop or two of the mixture on her glasses. She took a cloth and endeavored to clean them, but was amazed to find that all the colors of the rainbow were reflected in the lenses. No amount of washing would remove the colors, and it was accessary to get many lenses.

TRAMP PHOTOGRAPHY PAYS.

ALL WANT PICTURES, SAYS THE MAN WHO HAS TRIED IT.

The Backwoodsman Hesitates to Go to Town for That Purpose, but He'll Pay the Man Who Comes to Him-Experience of the Wanderers at a Pienic.

MACON, Mo., April 27 .- "From an examination of the latterday magazines one would think only good looking people had their pictures taken, but the truth is homely eople furnish more bread and meat to the photographer," said P. H. Hall, who has a local studio. "From five years' experience as a 'tramp' or 'tent photographer. 've learned that curious lesson of human nature. It's harder to get a beauty before a camera than it is a homely person. Why, the Lord only knows. I can't find the answer to that fact. The people of the back country are the best patrons when you get out among 'em. They're shy about going into the towns and facing the picture box, but when you get out where they live they line up brave as soldiers.

"The tramp photographer's harvest comes from the settlements off the railroads. We often put up our tent in a place that had only a blacksmith shop and a combination post office and store. During the five years we were roughing it this way my partner-Jim Dawson-and I made \$18,000 apiece. I've never done anything like that in my town studio.

"Our photos were the old red gloss finish and would last as long as the subject. A man travelled two weeks ahead selling for 25 cents tickets good for \$1 on an order for a dozen photos which were listed at \$3. The advance man kept all he made on sale of tickets and was no expense to us. He never missed a family and we generally found the whole township waiting for us when we reached the post office.

"If a man wanted to be taken with his wife or baby or a prize colt the price was 10 cents extra for each. When a youth drove up in a buggy with his sweetheart the price was 30 cents advance, because of the three additional heads—the girl and two horses. In some communities where they'd stand for it we posed young lovers with their arms entwined, in a painted flower garden. This was a very fetching design and cost 25 cents on top of the list. There were instances where those pictures figured later in breach of promise suits.

"One day in the northwestern part of Missouri Jim and I were invited to attend a picnic back in the woods and to bring our picture box along. Dinner was served inder the trees, the girls and boys sitting around a big cloth. Jim, who had strolled off by himself, suddenly returned and showed me a little garter snake he had captured.

'Shin up a tree, Pearl,' he said, 'and drop this thing in the middle of 'em; it'll be worth all kinds of money to us.

"I caught the idea and got the wriggler planted right in the centre of the table-cloth. There were immediate results. Gircolled, tumbled and twisted in every direcrolled, tumbled and twisted in every direc-tion, amid shrieks of terror loud enough to shake the trees. While the uproar was on I could see that partner of mine coolly snapping his instrument and changing plates. Nobody seemed to think of him but me, and I slid down the tree in a hurry to help him run.

to help him run.
"That ought to bring us a hundred
Pearl,' he said, after we got out of range.
"The next day a couple of young men came In each day a couple of young men came in, and savagely threatened to have the law on us if we didn't produce the plates of the feminine pantomime and destroy them. But Jim was something on the bluff himself; he told them they'd have to produce the aw that said we couldn't take any sort of law that said we couldn't take any sort of pictures we might want, and he added those plates were ours and we intended to make pictures and sell 'em at a dollar apiece.

"The irate young men left to get a constitute with the picture of the law refused.

to but in till they showed him. Then they came back and offered \$50 for the plates. Jim wanted \$75, but finally, with reluctance, passed them over for \$50. Without examinpassed them over for \$50. Without examining their purchase the chivalrous young

men threw the plates on the ground and crushed them under their heels.

"I picked up a fragment of the broken glass, and saw it was the negative of a barn some hundred miles away.

"'Jim,' I said, 'you didn't give 'em the skirt show.'

"I'm.' I said, 'you didn't give en the skirt show.'

"I' give 'em the plates I used,' he replied.
'I was clear out of fresh ones when you turned the snake loose, and so I jammed in what I had. They did just as well.'

"The reason the tramp photographer gets the business is because the people of the backwoods don't like to go into a studio when they visit the larger towns. They the backwoods don't like to go into a studio when they visit the larger towns. They are shy, the reason being their duds may not be quite up to the fashion standard, and they think the town artist will laugh at them. But when you go with your outfit right where they vegetate they will stand for being photographed.

"We struck a village named Browning in the winter of 1894. Then the place was unknown to fame, but soon after we arrived it was talked about from ocean to ocean because of the killing of the Meeks family

because of the killing of the Meeks family by George and Bill Taylor, two wealthy bankers and stockmen. Bill was hanged, but George broke jail and is still at large. "Well, that affair furnished business for the 'tramp photographers.' We were John-"Well, that affair furnished business for the 'tramp photographers.' We were John-nie on the spot. George and Bill had been among our early customers, and when newspapers began wiring for pictures we were there with the goods. We also took photographs of the scene and of the bodies. For a while we had to work night and day at printing. There were no other photog-raphers, and the demand for the murder pictures was constant. We cleaned up an even thousand dollars on that tragedy, raphers, and the demand for the indrustry pictures was constant. We cleaned up an even thousand dollars on that tragedy, and orders continued to come in right up to the day of Bill's execution. That event was taken in our picture box, giving us a complete series."

FREAK EGGS.

One That Weighed Five Ounces-Another Undisturbed for 800 Years.

From the Molassine World. The stories told by poultry keepers in regard to the laying of eggs are in danger of becom-ing viewed by the public in the same suspicious light as the tall yarns of fishermen. It is announced that an egg laid by a hen belonging to a coastguards officer at Bridge-port measured 7% inches by 6% inches, while another of similar size picked up in a farmvard at Fenny Stratford was, on being opened, found to contain a perfectly formed second egg. The record monster chicken's egg is believed to be one of 8% inches by

nches and weighing 5 ounces. The most freakish eggs are attributed to ducks. The Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, has a duck's egg which contains another smaller one inside, and a still greater curiosity in a twin egg, the two being joined together In a museum at Paris a curious four footed

In a museum at Paris a curlous four footed goose lays an egg which is invariably misshapen and the shell of which is so brittle that it breaks if touched. All efforts to preserve these eggs have been futile.

An egg apparently in z state of perfect preservation is reported to have been discovered embedded in the mortar of an ancient church near Paris. As the wall had been standing for fully 800 years the eggs must have been undisturbed for all that long perio!

From the San Francisco Chronicle

Some sharp pieces of sarcasm flash across the hotel counters at times. The other night an unkempt individual drifted into the Imperial, whose appearance did not prove at all satisfactory to the clerk.

"Sorry, we shall have to ask you to settle n advance," said the clerk. "But you see we don't know you...."

we don't know you—
The response of the arrival was cool. "What
difference does that make?"
"Well, so many swindlers have done us
lately, you see—" lately, you see ... "Oh, I thought there was professional courtesy among swindlers." And he walked

STORKVILLE CENTRE TALES. Moved by a Visit Col. Calliper Tells the

Story of Lemuel Spillbrook. "I had yesterday afternoon," said Col. Calliper, "a very pleasant call from my old friend Lemuel Spillbrook of Stork-ville Centre, Vt. Mr. Spillbrook being one of that old town's most esteemed citizens personally, he is also one of its most com fortably fixed citizens financially, and what was going to tell you about was how he

came into his money.

"He would probably in the course of his life have himself acquired more or less property, for he was always a careful man and thrifty; but what was, measured by Storkville Centre standards, a very considerable fortune came to him in a lump most unexpectedly from one who was neither kith nor kin, while he was still comparatively a young man, and with this start he has accumulated wealth.
"Lemuel Spillbrook was always a precise

man and his was a preciseness that moved him not merely to be particular and finicky about trifling, immaterial things, but which rather prompted him to be exact in his dealings and to do always what he considered it to be his duty to do, and this not only in all his individual business transactions but also in all his relations as a citizen to the community; and it was through his punctiliousness in this last named regard, and due to what many might consider a very minor matter of observance, that his fortune came to him.

"While still a young man, but being then happily married, Mr. Spillbrook lived in a small but comfortable house with some ground around it, as every house has there, in one of Storkville Centre's pleasantest streets; and young Lemuel Spillbrook conceived it to be one of his duties as citizen to keep the grounds around his house and his fences in order.

"You might have thought that every body there would do that, but not everybody did. Storkville, you will remember, is an old place, peopled by old, long established amilies-people, as you might say, settled in their ways and not much given to show, and all careful of their money; and so there were in the town old citizens of very substantial, very solid means who might let a fencepost or a panel of fencing sag for some time before they would have it straightened up, as they might also let their grounds lie more or less unkempt; but they were solid townsmen who, as we say, could draw their checks for large amounts if they wanted to, and thus didn't have to be so particular; and their letting things go so might after all have been due not to close economy but simply to the habit of not bothering.

"But young Mr. Spillbrook had decided views about all such things and he believed in keeping things up; he liked, himself, to see lawns trim and in order, and he liked to see fences plumb, and with all their pickets in place and painted; and he thought it was a pleasure to other people to see things so. He carried out these ideas on his own place perfectly in every detail; never omitting, for instance, in winter, to keep his sidewalks cleaned of snow, scrupulously; and it was to his scrupulosity in this one last simple item of keeping his sidewalk clear that he finally owed his fortune.

"About half a mile from Lemuel Spillbrook in one direction on his street and on his side of the way-he has been dead a good many years now, but he was a man very well known not only in but about Storkville Centre in his day-lived old Jonathan Quillby, in a big house that with its surroundings well denoted his ample means, for old Mr. Quillby was about as well fixed, as far as money goes, as any man in town, though otherwise he was not so happily situated, for he had no children of his own, but only a stepson. He had married a

but Mr. Quillby was always considered more or less eccentric; but he was a vigorou and energetic man, and in every way a goo and energetic man, and in every way a good citizen, and in some ways at least his ideas as to what constituted good citizenship coincided strongly with those of Lemuel Spillbrook. Mr. Quillby, for instance, believed in keeping his grounds in apple pie order and his sidewalks clean, and he always did; indeed his place came pretty near to being, if it was not quite, the show place of Storkville Centre. And naturally such a man liked the precise Mr. Spillbrook, for whom in fact he came to have a decided admiration, fostered by circumstances which niration, fostered by circumstances which

miration, lostered by circumstances which I shall now relate.

"Along that interval of half a mile between Mr. Quiliby's place and Mr. Spill-brook's lived a string of well to do old residents who had all of them those easy going brook's lived a string of well to do old residents who had all of them those easy going ideas about their places and their sidewalks that I mentioned to you as characterizing some of Storkville Centre's people. And every winter, on his way to the Centre, Mr. Quillby would have to plough his way along through the snow, newly fallen, or to walk along the uncomfortable narrow paths trodden into the snow on the neglected sidewalks of these careless neighbors of his, which he would do with steadily increasing fire in his eye until he came to the well cleaned sidewalks of Lemuel Spillbrook, and his features would soften.

"No wonder the vigorous old Mr. Quillby, with ideas of his own about such things, should take a fancy to this young man, who, clearly, not only had ideas about his duties to his fellow men but who faithfully tried to live up to them, as, the better he came to know him, Mr. Quillby always found Mr. Spillbrook to do; and so the older man's admiration for the younger man grew. And now we come to the end of

man's admiration for the younger man grew. And now we come to the end of the tale.

"Mr. Quillby's wife died and later his stepson, and then, with both dead, he made a will giving his entire estate for the founding of a library for the town. But founding of a library for the town. But every year, or, more strictly speaking, every winter, his feeling of aggravation was fed by the neglect of the people be-tween him and Spillbrook, while his admir-ation for Spillbrook grew as steadily and in the end he left his all to Spillbrook, say-ing in this last codicil that in his judgment the town would profit less by a public library than it would by seeking to conform to the than it would by seeking to conform to the high standard of citizenship set up by their

ublic spirited townsman, Lemuel Spillorook.

"And so Mr. Spillbrook, while still, comparatively speaking, a young man, came into possession of property of various sorts valued all told at about \$135,000, which by

valued all told at about \$135,000, which by continued thrift and by judicious investment he has since increased to about half a million. And all this came to him, primarily, because he kept his sidewalks clean."

Here the Colonel paused for a moment, and if such a thing could be possible with a man so constantly cheerful as he, it seemed as though there escaped him at least the semblance of a sigh. Then with a smile:

"For thirty years now," he concluded, "I have kept my sidewalk here in the city as clean as Lemuel Spillbrook kept his in Storkville Center; but no metropolitan Jonathan Quillby has yet left his fortune to me."

Long Beach correspondence San Francisco

Chronicle. Without the aid of a rod, line or hook Miss Ada M.Garlick Saturday captured a 150 pound tuna in the surf.

ing dip in the ocean and on going into the water at the foot of Elm avenue discovered a huge fish floundering and thrashing about in the shallow water. She secured a short, heavy board on the beach and wading out beyond the tuna, stuck the piank under it and rolled it ashore.

Her hands were badly cut in the effort, but she pluckly rapped it on the head until the tuna gave up the fight and died. Her struggle with the fish attracted early strollers on the beach, who hurried to Miss Garlick's aid, but were too late to help.

The tuna is declared to be the largest one ever seen around the wharf. Old fish men think the fish was after smaller prey and followed them into shallow water. water at the foot of Elm avenue discovered a

OCEAN CABLE CAUGHT WHALE

FISH STORY SENT FROM CHILE TO THE AQUARIUM.

Cable Wouldn't Work-Repair Soio Sent Out Fishing-Dragged to Surface Whale With Three Turns of Cable Around Its Body and One in Its Mouth.

In November last an officer of the Central and South American Telegraph Company called on the director of the New York Aquarium with a letter from the electrical engineer of the company, who desired to now to what depth a whale could descend and whether an air breathing mammal could stand a water pressure of nearly half a ton to the square inch. These inquiries were prompted by an

interruption of the submarine cable between Iquique and Valparaiso, Chile, which cocurred on August 14 last and which was caused by a large whale that was afterward drawn to the surface by the repair steamer Faraday from a depth of 400 fathoms. An article in the New York Zoological Society's Bulletin for April, an aquarium number, from which the above facts are taken, continues: The cable in which the whale was en-

tangled weighed in air, while wet, 1,715 tons per nautical mile and had a breaking strain of 6.06 tons. The weight in salt water was 1,005 tons per nautical mile.

If the whale came to the surface to blow. he must have held two or three miles of cable in suspension. This, however, is unlikely, since it had four turns of the cable around its body, one being in its mouth. When the trouble with the cable was discovered, tests from Valparaiso and

Iquique placed the break about thirteen miles from the latter place. On August 10 the Faraday left Iquique for the position of the break and began grappling in 343 fathoms, with 500 fathoms of rope out. The cable was hove up, cut and tested to Iquique. The end was buoyed, and the ship, grappling further out, picked up the cable, which came in badly twisted and

with increasing strain.

A large whale was brought to the surface A large whale was brought to the surface completely entangled in the cable. The stench being unendurable, the cable was cut close to the whale and the vessel moved to windward.

Tests were made and Valparaiso spoken. The ship made four soundings in the vicinity which showed a depth of 415 fathoms (2,490 fact nearly half a mile).

feet, nearly half a mile).

It is extremely doubtful whether an air breathing animal can go as deep as 400 fathoms, and as that depth is much below the limit of pelagic life, on which most whales feed, it is not likely that the whale

would penetrate such a depth. Total darkness, moreover, prevails in depths of 400 fathoms. 400 fathoms.

According to the records of whalemen, whales have been known to stay underwater more than an hour and after being harpooned to have carried out a mile of line before reappearing at the surface, although this does not necessarily mean that the line was carried down vertically.

The Valparaiso-Iquique cable was laid on January 27, 1906. At first sight is seems unlikely that the whale entangled in this cable could have remained eight months

cable could have remained eight months without complete disintegration or being gradually consumed by small forms of life on the bottom.

The deep sea, however, is intensely cold, the temperature being close to the freezing point of fresh water, and the carcass, unless actively attacked by bottom life, might be expected to last longer than in the warmer surface waters.

surface waters.
Since, from what we know of air breath

Since, from what we know of air breathing animals, it is unlikely that the whale would descend 400 fathoms of its own accord, and as a deep sea cable is not laid very slack, it is doubtful that the whale could have fouled it at the bottom.

The logical conclusion is that it became entangled during the laying of the cable, eight months before, when there was a considerable length of it in suspension. The twisted condition of the stiff and heavy cable about the animal shows that the cable about the animal shows that the energy expended in the vain effort to free

must have been enormous REMARKABLE SAVAGES.

From Cannibalism to Citizenship in Only Fifty Years. From the National Geographic Magazine The Maoris are in many respects the most remarkable savages with whom the white man has come in contact.

Fifty years ago cannibalistic feasts, at which the flesh of their fallen enemies was served, were not uncommon. To-day several members of their race are members of the New Zealand Parliament and Maori women, as well as the white women of New Zealand, exercise the right to vote. When the English first occupied the islands, in the early part of the nineteer

about 100,000 Maoris in New Zealand. They were divided into tribes, each having its own unwritten laws regarding land, oultivetion and other social matters. The English found that they had a ge for war, showing unusual ability in build-

century, it is estimated that there were

ing, fortifying and defending stockades, and they experienced considerable difficulty in subduing them. The Maoris were also skilled in several arts: They tilled the soil with great care; as carvers and decorators they were unrivalled in the execution of rock paintings and in carving the ornamental figures of their dwellings, their boats and sacred en-

Closures.

But the Maoris were also noted for their remarkable tattooing, which was designed to clothe as well as decorate the body.

The Maori artist knew how to give endless the control of his drawings; the

The Maori artist knew how to give endiess variety to the curves of his drawings; the natural furrows, the movements of the countenance, the play of muscles—everything was made to enhance the charm of the design; and a hale young man certainly presented a fine sight, draped only in this delicate network of blue lines on the ruddy brown of his skin.

Whoever refused to undergo the protracted tortures of tattooing required at every important event of his life was regarded as a person by his own consent foredoomed to slavery. The men were actually depilated in order to increase the surface to be covered with orname that tattooing, while for young women the operation was limited to the lips, whence the term blue lips applied to them by the English.

lish.

There are about 35,000 Maoris left. These have retired to the northern provinces of New Zealand, where certain reservations have been set apart as their exclusive property.

schools have been established which the Maori children attend regularly. It is said that such of them as continue into the higher branches of learning are worthy rivals of while students. Some of the Maoris have become large landed proprietors; they are proud of their right to vote, and especially of the fact that their women obtained this privilege at the same time the same time to the white women of New Zealand, in 1893. Zealand, in 1893.

Men of the Moon Lightweights.

From the Chicago Tribune The average weight of man is 140 pounds, but the force of gravity on Mars is so much less than on earth that the 140 pound man less than on earth that the 140 pound man would weigh only fifty-three-pounds if transported thither. With such light weight and still retaining the same strength, an individual would be able to run with the speed of an express train, go skipping over ten foot walls, and do various other extraordinary things. On the moon a man would be even lighter.

But on the sun our 140 pound man would have his troubles. Instead of being an siry individual he would weigh a ton and three-questers. He probably would have the greatest difficulty incraising his hand, for that member would weigh 300 pounds.

According to scientific computation a man who on the earth weighs 140 pounds would go to the other celestial bodies with the following weights: Moon, 23: Mars, 53: Venus, 114; Mercury, 119: Neptune, 123: Uranus, 127, earth, 140; Saturn, 165; Jupiter, 371; sun, 3,571.